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Treason should not be Dignified by Con-  
cessions from Patriots.

SPEECH OF HON. DANIEL E. SOMES,  
OF MAINE,  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
FEBRUARY 16, 1861.

The House, having under consideration the  
report from the select committee of thirty-  
three—

Mr. SOMES said:  
Mr. SPEAKER: I do not propose, in the brief  
space of time I shall occupy, to fatigue the  
House with a recital of the present difficulties  
which seem to threaten the peace and stability  
of the nation. They are already too familiar  
to every American citizen; and are but the  
result of an attempt to override the laws of civil-  
ization, by endeavoring to force slavery upon  
enlightened communities where the institution  
never before existed.

The advocates of slavery have tried to har-  
monize the most intensified despotism on earth  
with free schools and Christianity. They have  
insulted the intelligence of the North by de-  
claring that wrong is right, and that all who  
differ from them in this conclusion should be  
gagged. They have undertaken to unite two  
repellent bodies, and because they would not  
fuse, now threaten to break the crucible. Any  
political chemist could have foretold the  
result.

When the fathers framed the Government,  
they were compelled to tolerate slavery, from  
the necessity of the case; but, at the same time,  
they adopted the theory of equality among men,  
and provided in the Constitution the means  
that were sure to lead to its ultimate triumph,  
namely, free speech and a free press. They  
did not fear error so long as truth was left free  
to combat it. Our Southern friends under-  
stand the power of truth when uttered without  
restraint; as well as the first Napoleon did, and  
they fear it more, because the despotism of Na-  
poleon's way was a democracy compared with  
the tyranny of American slavery. The nephew  
is wiser than his uncle, or the slaveholder; for  
he means, hereafter, that the golden rule and  
the iron rule shall govern his people; and he  
is, therefore, beginning to loosen the muzzle,  
and unfetter the press. He prefers intelligence  
to ignorance, intellectual strength to brute force,  
wealth to poverty, national greatness to an im-  
becile oligarchy, a personal renown, which shall  
keep up with or run before the progress of civil-  
ization, rather than present ease and the ex-  
erciations of future generations. Time will ver-  
ify this statement.

The slave power might learn many a lesson  
of political wisdom by crossing the Atlantic;  
but it chooses the Gulf. In order to coerce  
the North into compromising its principles, the  
South has inaugurated a system of terrorism  
that has no parallel in the history of the world;  
and when it is understood that there is no sin-  
cerity in the present movement, at least with  
four-fifths of the inhabitants of the Southern  
States, but that it is a mere game of brag, it  
certainly seems surprising that so many of our  
statesmen should be drawn into the snare.

But I may be told, as a proof of their sin-  
cerity, that already several of the States have  
held conventions, and resolved themselves out  
of the Union, and have formed a new Confed-  
eracy. But conventions are cheap, and resolu-  
tions still cheaper; besides, conventions and  
resolutions constitute no inconsiderable part  
of Southern political capital. The Southern  
States occasionally hold conventions, and re-  
solve to open direct trade with foreign nations,  
by means of lines of magnificent steamships  
and fast clippers. They resolve great cities  
where small towns have hardly held their own  
for many years. But I believe the world has  
wagged along about the same after as they did  
before the resolutions passed; and fast clippers  
and the stupendous steamships float only in the  
imagination of the resolvers.

But you say they have gone beyond resolu-  
tions in this case; they have seized the forts  
and arsenals, and have threatened to coerce the  
Government into a war. I know they have,  
and that is the very card that was required to  
bring Congress on its knees, and they knew it.  
I like the boldness with which they play their  
game; they "stake their all" on a small pair,  
and then, without moving a muscle of the face,  
they look their opponent in the eye, until he  
quails and lays down his hand.

I was in Washington most of the time for  
six weeks prior to the assembling of Congress,  
and had good reasons for believing that a deep  
and broad scheme was laid, which has since  
been partially carried out, to dissolve the Re-  
publican party, and obtain new concessions  
and pledges from the free States, by threaten-  
ing to dissolve the Union, without the slightest  
desire or intention to do so. I had a peep be-  
hind the scenes, and can assure the timid ones  
that it is nothing but sheet iron thunder that  
so startles and alarms them. The managers  
did not fully comprehend the firmness of the  
Northern people, and have, therefore, been  
obliged to play their game more desperately  
than was at first intended.

If that which was intended as a farce should  
end as a real tragedy among the actors, the  
getters-up of the play will be responsible for  
the results. If the true Union men will stand  
aloof from taking any part in this performance,  
the secessionists will, in the course of ninety  
days, cry for quarter, instead of concessions.

# National Republican.

VOL. I.

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No. 76.

But, suppose we grant that the Union is now  
really in danger, what will save it? Or, if it  
cannot be saved, what is the next best thing to  
be done? The seceding States repudiate all  
offers of adjustment; it is therefore folly to  
waste time or words on them; it is worse than  
folly, it is weakness and cowardice.

In a speech before the late State Convention  
in Alabama, Mr. Yancey said:

"Mr. President, I avow myself as utterly,  
'unalterably opposed to any and all plans of  
'reconstructing a Union with the Black Re-  
'publican States of the North. No new guar-  
'anties, no amendments of the Constitution,  
'no peaceful resolutions, no repeal of offensive  
'laws, can offer to me any, the least, induc-  
'ment to reconstruct our relations with the  
'non-slaveholding States. This opinion is not  
'founded on any objection to a confederation  
'with the States north of Mason and Dixon's  
'line, on principles mutually agreeable to them;  
'but it is founded on the conviction that the  
'disease which preys on the vitals of the Fed-  
'eral Union does not emanate from any defect  
'in the Federal Constitution, but from a deeper  
'source—the hearts, heads, and consciences of  
'the Northern people."

But we are told that the border States must  
be saved, and that this can only be done by  
giving them some compromise upon which they  
may stand, and around which they can rally to  
resist the tide of secession.

It is proposed by gentlemen to build a plat-  
form out of empty compromises and mean-  
less promises for Union men of the border States  
to stand upon, and with this to cheat the peo-  
ple back to their constitutional allegiance. We  
may cheat ourselves thus, but not the people.  
Any compromise now offered can only have the  
effect of demoralizing and disorganizing the  
only power upon which the tranquillity of the  
country depends, namely, the Republican party;  
for these same disturbing elements will reappear  
whenever the slave power has any real or fan-  
cied grievance, unless all attempts at compro-  
mise are sternly resisted by the Republican  
party; for all other parties are broken up, and  
have no political strength. The Republican  
party must save the Government by standing  
firm upon its platform of principles, or lose it-  
self in the general chaos. There are various  
propositions of compromise offered by different  
classes of men. The first class of compromisers  
are called conservatives. They are the repre-  
sentatives of property, either in slaves at the  
South or merchandise at the North; they have  
everything to lose and little to gain in any po-  
litical or social disturbance, and are, therefore,  
ever ready to counsel the sacrifice of principle  
whenever there is an appearance of agitation.  
The second class are men of passive or nega-  
tive qualities, with no particular purpose, and  
are the subjects and tools of the positive men.  
Then there is a third class of men, who, having  
an eye to an office or a contract, suddenly be-  
come overwhelmed with patriotic emotions, and  
are ready to save the Union at all hazards.

There is still another class of men that should  
not be overlooked, for they have, indirectly, a  
good deal of influence. They are what are  
called retired gentlemen, or millionaires; they  
have their money permanently invested, and  
have retired to their easy chairs to doze out the  
balance of their days, and are unwilling to be  
disturbed. They were once like other men,  
active and brisk and bold in their operations;  
but now those days are but dreams of the past;  
they have now a taste for everything that is old,  
mouldy, and stationary. The world whirls too  
fast for them; it makes them dizzy, and so they  
are anxious to stop it. If you could be per-  
mitted to look into their safes, you would find  
large packages of Government and State stocks,  
as well as railroad and manufacturing. You  
would also find bonds and mortgages and bank  
stock in abundance. They are in the habit of  
overhauling and contemplating these, as a poet  
does Shakespeare or Longfellow. In a word,  
these men are chronic fogies run to seed, and  
should be treated with consideration and re-  
spect, for we have one of them at the head of  
the Government. But there is a class of men  
who do not propose to give any further license  
to slavery; who act from higher motives; whose  
controlling influence is humanity; whose am-  
bition is its growth and universal development.  
This class has secured the control of the Gov-  
ernment in the triumph of the Republican  
party, after a struggle of many years.

There are certain strata in political history  
that mark the progress of the race with as  
much certainty as do those of geology the for-  
mation of the earth. These are war, money, and  
humanity. The first had its day, and controlled  
nations with an iron will. Then war yielded to  
money, and capital has been for many years the  
barometer of public opinion, and the control-  
ling influence of political parties and nations.  
But this is about to give up its sceptre to hu-  
manity, giving a higher tone to public senti-  
ment; a better political practice, as well as  
theory, to the country. War and money are to  
be used only as auxiliary agents in the develop-  
ment of this new power. This young giant is  
already inaugurated in the North; and you  
might as well attempt to resist the laws that  
govern the seasons as to check his onward  
course. The position of the free States is un-  
compromising hostility to the expansion of  
slavery.

In view of these facts, let us see what is the  
real condition and interest of the slave States,  
and the policy which they should pursue. The  
cotton States—South Carolina, Georgia, Ala-  
bama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Arkan-  
sas, and a part of Texas—are slave-consuming  
States; Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Ken-  
tucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Missouri,  
are slave-breeding States. The former seek ex-  
tension of breeding territory to secure cheap ne-  
groes; the latter, if they would extend slavery  
at all, should strive to annex more consuming  
territory, for the purpose of enhancing the  
market value of slaves. What, then, is the  
policy of the two sections of the South? I  
cheerfully admit that the border States are but  
slightly responsible for the disturbed state of  
affairs, and that the crime rests mainly upon  
seceding or slave-consuming States.

Suppose, then, the consuming States really  
mean secession and an independent Southern  
Confederacy: will the border slave States go  
with them, and assist in opening the African  
slave trade, when it is evident that, sooner or  
later, the value of slaves would be so reduced  
by fresh importations, that it would become un-  
profitable to raise them?

In addition to this sacrifice of the interests  
of the breeding States, they will, from their  
geographical position, be compelled to fight the  
battles of the consuming States as well as their  
own, and to assist in suppressing servile insur-  
rection as soon as the restraints of the Federal  
Government are removed from those in the  
North who would excite it. New and increased  
facilities will be offered for the escape of this  
property; for property with brains and legs  
would then be less reliable than stocks, or even  
Indian bonds; and I wish to tell Southern gen-  
tlemen now, that if they succeed in breaking  
up this Union, and place themselves upon un-  
friendly relations with the free States, they can  
never recover from Northern soil a single slave  
who steals himself; for then, even marshals  
and commissioners, being shorn of their fees,  
will join the hosts of freedom. The policy of  
the consuming States will be free trade and di-  
rect taxation, which must necessarily prevent  
the development of the natural resources of the  
border States and reduce them to slave breed-  
ing alone.

Such is the condition and position of the se-  
ceding slave-consuming States, with whom it  
is proposed the border States shall ally them-  
selves, unless we of the free States concede  
some compromise upon which they can stand.  
Why should they, then, demand of the North  
concessions that will only result ultimately to  
their disadvantage and our disgrace? Suppose  
that we give New Mexico, with a stringent  
slave code: what then? I have already shown  
you that it would only create competition with  
your own slave-breeding States; and that,  
while you expand slave territory, you contract  
your own income.  
Suppose we offer you, as a compromise, the  
strongest guaranty that we will not interfere  
with slavery in the States; you have it already  
in the Constitution. And one year ago you  
rung the changes on the Constitution and the  
Union, until the phrase became a byword. Has  
the Constitution changed; or why have you  
lost faith in it? The Republican party is sat-  
isfied with it as it is. Shall we repeal the per-  
sonal liberty bills? You now say you care  
nothing about them. Do you want more guar-  
anties for the rendition of fugitives from labor?  
Can you get any better guaranties by going out  
of the Union than you now have in it?

The fugitive slave law was framed to satisfy  
the slave power, and was made so heavy that it  
crushed its Northern champion—the greatest  
man of the age—and carried down a President  
and the Whig party. Are you not satisfied  
with such a feat, or have you got your eyes on  
another crop of great men and a successful  
party whose necks you wish to place under this  
modern guillotine, called compromise? Several  
are already on their backs, looking up at the  
glistening blade; but they are unwilling to die  
alone, so they beckon us on to share their  
inglorious fate.  
It is urged by some that we should yield all  
the territory south of 36° 30' to slavery, on the  
ground that slavery cannot exist there and be  
profitable; that the laws of nature forbid it.  
Why should not slave breeding be as profitable  
in New Mexico as in Virginia or Maryland?  
It is for breeding alone that they want this ter-  
ritory, as I have endeavored to show; but, if  
it is worthless, why are you so tenacious to se-  
cure it for slavery?  
You say it is a mere abstraction for which  
we are contending, because slavery cannot pos-  
sibly go there. And yet you regard this ab-  
straction of so much importance to you that  
you say you are willing to dissolve the Union  
and plunge the country into civil war to secure  
it. If it is an abstraction with us, of course it  
must be an abstraction with you.  
But you say you have gone so far in the se-  
cession scheme that it would be humiliating to  
be compelled to retract; and therefore we must  
do something, if it is only a semblance of con-  
cession. I admire the coolness of this proposi-  
tion more than the justice of it. You who are  
for disunion have turned traitors to the Gov-  
ernment—stolen the forts and arsenals—and  
now you come to us and insist that we must  
get up a sham and a cheat in order that you  
may escape the gallows without tarnishing your  
honour or humiliating your pride.  
It is true the North has been condescending  
and generous towards the South, and I have  
no doubt will continue to be, so long as the  
Union shall last. It is natural for intelligent  
and honest communities to be more generous  
than just, especially toward the weak and err-  
ing; but when criminals come to such a peo-  
ple and demand that their crimes shall be en-  
dorsed, instead of being pardoned, I think it is

rather more than they will consent to. And  
although a few members of Congress, repre-  
senting a generous people, may be induced to  
stand god-fathers to traitors, and become ac-  
cessories to treason, after the fact, I feel con-  
fident that their constituents will hang them  
higher on the tree of public scorn than Haman  
or Judas hung.

Let me say to gentlemen of the border slave  
States, if you would be protected by the Fed-  
eral Government against insurrections; if you  
would have slavery still tolerated and your fire-  
sides respected; if you would escape the torch  
and the assassin's knife; I beseech you in all  
candor and frankness, accept the aid and co-  
operation of your best friends; ally yourselves  
with the North, and let the cotton States fight  
their own battles. Acknowledge the rightfulness  
of the doctrine of freedom, education, and  
elevation which now obtains in all the free States;  
disenchant yourselves of the influence of that  
which, in your hearts, you would gladly be rid  
of, and the North will assist you. Gentlemen  
may scout the idea of emancipation, but it is  
soon to come. God and humanity have de-  
creed it. Empty compromises cannot prevent  
it. If the slaveholders are honest in declaring  
that they are afraid that the people of the  
North will interfere with slavery, and destroy  
it altogether, and that these fears are founded  
upon the increasing anti-slavery sentiment and  
political strength of the North, would it not be  
well for them to treat this Northern power with  
consideration, and would it not be wise to con-  
ciliate it?

I know that gentlemen have reason to laugh  
at this when they look upon the past history of  
Northern political parties; but I can assure you  
that a new order of things has taken possession  
of the Northern mind, and I desire to state to  
gentlemen on both sides of the House that the  
North has awakened to the practical considera-  
tion of these issues, and if the Southern States  
persist in keeping up the present warfare  
against the rights of citizens who are com-  
pelled from business relations to travel South on  
peaceful missions; if they insist that the North  
shall regard the Constitution in letter and  
spirit as a sacred instrument, and yet they  
themselves treat it as though it were but so  
much blank parchment; if they mob and hang  
men and women who are guilty of nothing but  
having been born in the free States; if they  
continue to rob the Government to aid them in  
carrying out their treasonable designs, they  
will soon find the whole people of the North  
becoming abolitionized and consolidated in one  
great and powerful party. I say this not in a  
spirit of menace; but I desire to state the truth.  
They have borne and borne until "forbear-  
ance ceases to be a virtue." They have been  
constantly yielding to the demands of the slave  
power for the sake of peace, until neither peace  
nor justice are to be found. And I now warn  
the South, that unless it retreats at once from  
its treasonable operations and commences a  
system of conciliation toward the North, it  
may make up its mind that slavery in the  
States will date its downfall from the day the  
first act of treason was committed, and in a few  
years it will go out in blood. I warn you not  
to take the flimsy compromises which some  
few gentlemen on this side of the House would  
offer you. They do not represent the senti-  
ment of the North; the North will repudiate  
any compromise, such as has been proposed,  
and the party that makes it. Let us look this  
question squarely in the face, and grapple with  
it as it is. Let us not attempt to deceive our-  
selves or cheat others. In a crisis like this,  
we should be men, do our duty, and take the  
consequences.

Would you compromise with a burglar who  
had entered your house, by giving him the key  
of your safe when you had the means to put  
him out? What would you think of an officer  
who should make return on his warrant that he  
found the thief whom he was ordered to ar-  
rest, but that said thief had declared himself as  
having seceded from the laws, and that he  
should regard an arrest as coercion on the part  
of the officer?

The border States are between two fires:  
what can they do to extricate themselves from  
this dilemma? I repeat, conciliate the free  
States; first, by consenting to the abolition of  
slavery in the District of Columbia, the dock-  
yards, and arsenals, on a basis which shall be  
just to the slaveholder; and, second, to a sys-  
tem of gradual emancipation in the border  
States, and allowing your people, within your  
own borders, the right which the Constitution  
guaranties them, to discuss the subject of  
slavery.

Consent to this, and the North will aid you  
in any reasonable endeavor to protect your-  
selves and your property, and the whole civil-  
ized world will applaud you in so humane an  
undertaking. I will not advise as to the par-  
ticular mode of emancipation. Free discus-  
sion among yourselves will lead to a peaceable  
and equitable solution of the whole subject.  
All the natural advantages of your fertile and  
beautiful country will at once begin to devel-  
op themselves. Your abundant water-power  
will be brought into requisition. Manufactur-  
ing cities will suddenly spring up, opening  
home markets for the products of your soil un-  
der the invigorating and inspiring influence of  
free labor, which will increase your wealth and  
importance a thousand fold. You may thus  
save that which you now have, or its full value,  
and gain that which, while slavery exists as the  
controlling influence of your social and po-  
litical system, you can never receive. I need  
not recount in detail the happy effects of the

inauguration of such a system in the border  
States; they are witnessed every day in the  
growth, wealth, enterprise, peace, prosperity,  
and happiness of every free State in the coun-  
try. You have the alternative before you, to  
adopt this plan or do worse. Compromising  
may stave it off for a brief period; and it may  
not. If it does, it will be like building a dam  
across a river, raising the water to the top of  
it, to fall with all the more noise and force,  
devastating the country, when your compromise  
dam shall break away.

Secession, compromise, and reconstruction  
is now the platform of the odds and ends of the  
late Democratic party. Secession to force com-  
promise, compromise to disrupt and destroy the  
Republican party, and the reconstruction of the  
old Democratic party on its ruins. This is a  
new platform, but is fully in keeping with all  
its platforms in the past. The Democratic  
party was always bold, positive, and radical;  
its opponents have been conservative and timid.  
The Democratic party has been the engineer,  
fearlessly letting on the steam, while its op-  
ponents have been at the brake, ready to stop  
the train at the slightest jostle.

In a new country like ours, where almost  
everything is yet undeveloped, and where the  
masses are more or less impulsive and specu-  
lative, the bold and courageous are bound to  
succeed, while the timid will complainingly  
follow after them. It is an instinct in the hu-  
man race to admire boldness and daring. Men  
will sooner follow a hero into the ditch, than a  
coward into the camp. Hence the people have  
always rallied around the standard of the De-  
mocratic party, and have borne it on to victory  
time and again, although that party has been  
too often in the wrong. It was only when the  
more selfish and unscrupulous attempted to  
perpetuate and extend a wrong, by unlawful  
and unconstitutional means, that a division of  
the party was caused, and consequently a loss  
of power. It has had the shrewdness to keep  
its opponents always on the defensive. While  
I would commend the political sagacity and  
pluck of that party, I would save this young  
champion of freedom and true Democracy—the  
Republican party—from internal dissensions  
and dissolution.

I would save the honor of the free States from  
a disgrace so humiliating as would be involved  
in the cowardly surrender of the great prin-  
ciples for which they have so valiantly contended  
and honorably won. And before this scheme  
of bartering away a nation's hope to appease  
the wrath of a few traitors is consummated, I  
would implore gentlemen whose talents and po-  
sition necessarily give them great influence  
in the nation to reflect upon the awful responsi-  
bility which rests upon them. If you "sow the  
wind, you will reap the whirlwind." You may  
imagine you are sowing the seeds of promised  
peace and future hope; but they will spring up  
thorns of disappointment and civil discord.  
Other men have gained position and the affec-  
tions of the people by their brilliant talents and  
their eloquent and luring words of patriotism,  
and their devotion to the great principles of hu-  
manity; and when they had sealed all the bar-  
riers that lay between obscurity and the temple  
of fame, this same devil, the slave power, that  
is now whispering in your ears, stealthily crept  
up behind, and promised them the highest na-  
tional honors if they would fall down and wor-  
ship at his shrine. They listened, they consent-  
ed, and fell; and as they tumbled from their  
giddy heights, the whole land shook as with an  
earthquake, and humanity cried aloud. Young  
men, you who have a brilliant future before  
you, I beseech you to ponder and pray before  
you take the first fatal step. A nation's fate is  
in your hands; the friends of liberty are wait-  
ing to catch your decision; downtrodden hu-  
manity, that has clanked its chains for centu-  
ries, and fed its soul on the sands of the desert,  
is now turning its agonizing look to the throne  
of Heaven, and with its fettered hands uplifted,  
and its heart throbbing now with hope and now  
with fear, admonishes you of the importance of  
this decision. If you vote for compromise, you  
sow, on soil now free, the seeds of whips, chains,  
theft, robbery, and murder. You vote to legal-  
ize the forcible separation of families, and the  
selling of them on the auction block, to be  
driven to the rice and cotton fields, there to be  
worn out in a few years like things. You vote  
to compromise with a power that regards neither  
compromise, law, nor the Constitution. You  
vote for the perpetuity of ignorance, and you  
vote for the overthrow of the freedom of speech  
and of the press. You lose the respect of the  
friends of freedom; you gain the contempt of  
the slave power and the applause of hell. You  
say to all traitors, go on with your robbery and  
treason; hereafter they shall be respectable and  
at a premium. Whenever you are beaten at the  
ballot-box, you have only to steal the public  
property and declare war against the Govern-  
ment, and we will make concessions, even to  
the sacrifice of our dearest principles, and break  
the power that defeated you, if you will be quiet  
and remain in the Union.

Mr. Speaker, this is probably my last appeal  
on this floor. I should be willing to do any-  
thing that might lead to the restoration of na-  
tional tranquillity and social harmony which  
would not compromise the honor and dignity of  
the nation; but I fail to discover, in any propo-  
sition now before the House, anything that  
will lead to these results. And before I would  
leave a word or a vote on record that might be  
construed into favoring the extension or per-  
petuity of slavery, I would perish on the steps of  
my country's Capitol, or be lost in the general

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Every other day and once a week advertise- ments, fifty per cent. advance on the above.	
Inserted as reading matter, ten cents a line.	
Church and other notices, and wants, twenty- five cents for each insertion.	
Ten lines or less constitute a square.	

wreck that would follow revolution. I thought  
the preservation of the Union would be the  
means of furnishing fetters for those who are  
yet to be born on soil now free, I would be the  
first to break the chain that has so long bound  
us together, and let the slave States swing out  
from the protection of the National Govern-  
ment, to contend alone against servile insurrec-  
tion, famine, and civil war. But, sir, I trust and  
believe that no such calamity will befall the  
hopeful and prosperous millions of the Ameri-  
can States; and when this crisis shall have  
passed away, and the dark horizon shall be  
lighted up with the rainbow of hope, peace,  
new glories, and a happy future, the people will  
decide who were right—those who would strike  
hands with wrong, or those who would sub-  
due it, and let universal liberty "have free  
course and be glorified." Let us have lib-  
erty and Union, if we can; but liberty without  
Union rather than Union without liberty. The  
country will occasionally receive the assaults  
of traitors, and the shocks of political earth-  
quakes. Popular outbreaks will disturb the  
harmony of society, and whirlwinds will plow  
through party organizations as they do through  
the forests of our vast domain, breaking down  
the old, decayed trees, and testing the strength  
of the young and vigorous. But, when the  
storms shall have cleared away, we shall find,  
instead of destroying the temple of civil liberty,  
they will have proved how strong is its frame-  
work, and how broad and firmly laid is its  
foundation, and that these disturbing elements  
were as necessary for the purification of parties  
and society, and as essential for the healthful  
growth of our new system, as the agitation of  
the atmosphere is for the health and life of man.

## BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD, WASHINGTON BRANCH.

ON and after Sunday, November 860,  
the trains will run as follows:

Leave Washington:  
First train at 6:20 A. M.  
Second train at 7:40 A. M.  
Third train at 3:10 P. M., Express.  
Fourth train at 6 P. M.

Leave Baltimore:  
First train at 4:15 A. M., Express.  
Second train at 8:35 A. M.  
Third at 3:10 P. M.  
Fourth at 4:20 P. M., Express.

The first, second, and third trains from Wash-  
ington connect through to Philadelphia and  
New York.

The second and third connect at Washington  
Junction with trains for the West, South, and  
Northwest; also, at Annapolis Junction for  
Annapolis. For Norfolk take the 7:40 A. M.  
train.

For the accommodation of the way travel be-  
tween Washington and Laurel, a passenger car  
will be attached to the tonnage train which  
leaves at 12 M.

On Saturday the 3:10 P. M. train goes to  
Philadelphia only.

Jan 4 T. H. PARSONS, Agent.

## NOTICE!

I WISH all gentlemen to bear in mind that the plan which I  
have adopted, six years ago, of selling  
HATS and BOOTS at greatly reduced prices, for  
cash, is in successful operation. Just received,  
a full supply of the latest New York styles of  
DRESS HATS. The very finest Hat at \$3.50;  
a first-rate Hat, \$3; and very good, fashionable  
Hat, \$2.50. All of the latest styles of soft HATS  
and CAPS, at the very lowest prices. I am  
constantly supplied with a very large stock of  
these fine DRESS BOOTS, at \$3.75—which I  
have been selling for many years—as well as  
the very best quality of Patent Leather GAIT-  
ERS, at \$3.50. Fine French Calfskin Gaiters,  
from \$2 to \$2.50.

Terms cash. No extra charge in order to oil-  
set bad debts. ANTHONY, Agent for the Manu-  
facturers, Seventh street, second Hat Store from  
the corner, opposite Avenue House, No. 540.  
nov 26

## SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

DR. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, finds it im-  
possible to visit Washington every week,  
and has made arrangements to positively be in  
the city the third Wednesday of every month.  
He has a suit of rooms at the Avenue House,  
where patients can obtain advice free. He only  
charges when it is necessary to make a thorough  
examination of the Lungs with the Respirom-  
eter. S. B. Waite is agent for Schenck's Pul-  
monic Syrup, price \$1 per bottle, for the cure of  
Coughs, Colds, and Consumption; Schenck's Sea  
Weed Tonic, price \$1 per bottle, for Dyspepsia;  
Schenck's Mandrake Pills, price 25 cents per  
box, for Liver Bileous Complaints and Constipa-  
tion of the Bowels. Dr. Schenck would be  
grateful to those who have been cured by his  
remedies, if they would leave their certificates of  
cure with S. B. WAITE, corner Seventh street  
and Louisiana avenue. dec 21—3m

## Champagne Wines and Brandy.

25 BASKETS HEIDSIECK CHAMPAGNE  
25 baskets of the celebrated Cluquet Wine.  
12 dozen fine old Champagne Brandy.  
12 dozen fine old London Dock Brandy.  
8 quarter cases of very fine delicate Palo  
Sherry, imported direct by us.  
In store, and for sale by

E. E. WHITE & CO.,  
No. 63 Louisiana avenue, between  
Sixth and Seventh streets, opposite  
dec 15 Bank of Washington.

## AT FRANCIS'S HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE,

490 Seventh street,  
YOU can find a complete assortment of House-  
keeping Hardware, Cutlery, Silver-plated  
Ware, Britannia, Block Tin, and Japaned Ware,  
Door Mats, Table Mats, Feather Dusters, Clocks,  
and all the useful articles for Housekeeping,  
together with Ladies' Satchels, Card Cases,  
Purses, Fans, Combs, Brushes, Baskets, &c.,  
&c., all selected with great care, bought for  
cash, and will be sold at the very lowest prices.  
Purchasers will do well to remember  
FRANCIS'S  
House-Furnishing Store, No. 490 Seventh street.  
nov 26